

MEMOIRS

OF THE

House and DOMINIONS

OF

HESSE CASSEL: K

Giving an Account of the

ORIGIN and HISTORY

OF THAT

Illustrious Family,

THEIR

ESTATES, DIGNITIES, COURT, REVENUES,
FORCES, RELIGION, TITLES, and ARMS.

THE WHOLE

Accompanied with Political REMARKS.

*Either I am deceived by a Partiality for this Family,
or there is not one in all Europe, in which solid Piety,
Purity of Manners, Heroic Courage, and Moderation
in Desires, have been so long time held in Esteem; and
where Luxury, Covetousness and Debauchery, have
been so long in Disgrace.*

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THIS HOUSE is illustrious in its Origin. The Generality of Historians derive it from the Ancient Kings of the *Franks*. *Charlemaigne*, Emperor of *Germany*, and Son to *Pepin*, King of *France*, is number'd among its Ancestry. The *Hessian* Antiquaries go higher up, and take those *Francic* Princes only in their Way.

Thuringia is one of the ancientest Kingdoms of *Europe*, and was possess'd at first by Sovereigns of its own, and then by the Kings of the first Line of *France*. For this Reason, it was called *Francia* according to good Authorities.* Thus, both *German* and *French* Writers have found themselves

* *Claudian*, the *Tabula Itineraria*, *Gregory of Tours*, &c.

obliged to be very particular on this Country, which gives very great Credit to the History of HESSE: Forasmuch as this House is lineally descended from, and the immediate Successors of those ancient Kings.†

Basin, King of *Thuringia*, is generally reckon'd the first King of *Hessia* and *Thuringia* in 485. He was a wise and valiant Prince, and worthy to be the Founder of so great a House. He was succeeded by *Hermanfraid*, his Son, who married the Widow of *Thrasimond*, King of the *Vandals*. It would seem as if that Princess had diffus'd the Spirit of Humanity and Hospitality, which is observ'd in the Northern People by *Tacitus*, through the whole Line of her *Hessian* Descendants. A certain great Writer || makes this Country to be possess'd for a considerable Time by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, who with the *Saxons* and *Angli* conquer'd *England*. And *Procopius* is of the same Opinion; the Truth of which he had good Occasion to know, as he was acquainted with *Gelomir*, King of the *Vandals*, and

† The Country of *Hesse Cassel* made a considerable Part of the Kingdom of *Thuringia*, so much spoke of in the History of the French Kings of the first Race, and was afterwards known by the Name of a Landgraviate.

|| *Grotius*, in Prolegomenis ad Histor. *Gothorum*, *Vandalorum*, &c.

many of his Nobles, who were brought Prisoners to *Constantinople*.

HERMANFROID was kill'd by *Thierry*, King of *Metz*, one of the French Princes, who invited him to his Court: After which *Thuringia* and *Hessia* came to the Hands of the French. One *Raoul* arose, and vindicated the Liberties of his Country, and got the Crown placed on his own Head. He was succeeded, according to some † Authors, by *Ecbert*, a Prince of singular Valour and Merit. He contended with *Henry II.* for the Imperial Crown, but lost his Life in the Quarrel. Emperor *Henry*, for his Munificence to the Clergy, was supported by them; and after his Death was made a Saint. The third from *Raoul* was

LEWIS III. Count of *Thuringia* and *Hessia*. He married Emperor *Lotharius's* Daughter, by whom he had many Children. He was a powerful and brave Prince, and so much regarded by his Father-in-Law, that he, by the Advice of the Princes of the Empire, solemnly created *Lewis*, *Landgrave* of *Thuringia* and *Hessia*, in 1130. As this is the most particular and ancient Creation of a *Landgrave*, the Ceremony was perform'd

† *Puffendorf*, &c.

with great Solemnity. The Emperor attended with the Princes and first Nobility of the Empire, invested him with Banners, as the Manner was, gave him the Title of a Prince, and order'd him to be proclaim'd *Landgrave* of *Thuringia*.* We shall have occasion afterwards to explain the Title and Nature of this new Dignity. The great Prince, who was first honour'd with it, was succeeded by

LEWIS IV. who married the Emperor *Conrad's* Daughter, and died in 1172. In his Time, *Gratian*, a Benedictine Monk, made a Collection of the Canon Law, which was afterwards introduc'd into the Tribunals and taught in the Universities of *Germany*.

HERMAN, his Brother succeeded, and acquir'd the Palatinate of *Saxony* in 1181. His Daughter *Judith* married *Thierry*, Marquis of *Misnia*.

Their Son HENRY the Illustrious was a Prince of great Weight and Authority. Emperor *Otho* of *Brunswick*, for possessing himself of the Estates of Bishops and Abbots who died, and treating the Princes haughtily, render'd himself hated by all. Pope *Innocent III.* excommunicated him for the first of those Offences, and the Princes, particu-

* At this Time *Thuringia* and *Hessia* made one *Landgraviate*.

larly the *Landgrave*, reveng'd themselves
 for the Indignities that had been offer'd them,
 by dethroning him, and obliging him to re-
 tire to *Brunswick*, to lead a private Life.
 He had already submitted to this Sentence,
 when a Messenger came to him in Name of
 the Princes in League against *Philip Au-*
gustus, King of *France*, and engag'd him to
 take Part with them, on Condition that
 when they had made an End with *Philip*,
 they should join him against his Rival. This
 grand League was composed of *John*, King
 of *England*, *William*, Duke of *Brabant*,
Ferdinand, Count of *Flanders*, the Count
 of *Namure*, and the Dukes of *Lorrain* and
Limburgh. The King of *England* gave the
 Princes Money, and they were to attack
France on the Side of the *Netherlands*,
 while the English landed in *Guienne*. King
Philip sent his Son to make Head against
 the English, and he himself enter'd *Flanders*,
 took *Tournay*, and defeated the Allies, who
 had an Army of upwards of 100,000 Men
 in the Field. Mean time the *Landgrave*
 and his Party took proper Measures to fix
Frederick II. whom they had opposed to
Otho, on the Imperial Throne. They did
 moreover stand by him in his mighty and
 long

long Struggles with the *Pope*, who notwithstanding in the End triumph'd over them all, and over the Majesty and Rights of the Empire itself. The Authority of the German Emperors in *Italy* was quite extinguish'd with *Frederick II.* and that it might not recover, the *Pope* gave the Kingdom of *Naples* to *Charles*, Duke of *Anjou*, who, at his Instigation, caused the Emperor *Conrad's* young Son to be kill'd, which put an End to the Race of the Emperors of the House of *Swabia*. Emperor *Frederick II.* in Gratitude to the *Landgrave*, gave him the Title of ILLUSTRIOUS, and the Investiture of *Thuringia* in an Assembly of Princes. But *Frederick* did not meet with the like Favours from the *Landgrave's* Successor HENRY III. who was chosen Emperor in 1246. He defeated the Troops of the Faction that came to hinder his Election, but some time after was kill'd by an Arrow at the Siege of *Ulm*. He was a pious Hero. The Soldiery lov'd him for his Bravery, and the Clergy for his Devotion. His principal Friends were the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Treves*, and *Cologne*. Henry III. was Son to *Sophia* of *Thuringia* by *Henry*, Duke of *Brabant*. He married first a Daughter of
Cleves,

Cleves, and then a Daughter of the Elector *Palatine*, and died in 1308. He was descended on both the Father's and Mother's Side from *Charlemagne*. He did not like *Rodolph*,* who from almost nothing had ascended the Imperial Throne, aggrandizing his Family by giving them the vacant Fiefs of the Empire and demolishing a great Number of the *Landgrave's* Castles in *Thuringia*. During this Prince's Reign there happened such a terrible Famine in *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Bohemia*, that many People eat their nearest Relations, and the Wolves and other Beasts of Prey could scarce be kept off by Weapons from setting upon Men to satisfy their Hunger. Historians are silent as to the Occasion of that dreadful Calamity. *Henry* had several Children, one of whom was *Lewis*, Bishop of *Munster*, who founded the great Church of *Marpurg*.

His eldest Son and Successor was *OTHO*, who was put to the Ban of the Empire, for opposing Imperial Incroachments; he died about the Year 1330. His eldest Son *Henry* dying without Issue,

* That *Rodolph*, Count of *Habsburgh*, a Castle, in the Country of the *Argov*, is the Founder of the Family of *Austria*, which has fill'd the Imperial Throne ever since.

He was succeeded in all his Dominions by his youngest Son *LEWIS V.* who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Andrew*, King of *Hungary*. That Princess, who was no less eminent for her Sanctity of Life as for her high Descent, was canonized after her Death, and her Memory venerated by the Catholick Church.

The fine Chapel call'd the Hungarian Chapel, in the great Church of *Aix la Chapelle*, was erected and richly decorated, in Honour of the *Blessed Virgin*, *St. Ann*, our *S. Elizabeth*, and the Empress *Cunegonda*. There was this essential Difference in the Piety of the two last nam'd Saints; the latter making that consist in Abstinence from the Delights of the Marriage Bed; *Cunegonda* and her Husband Emperor *Henry II.* (who was likewise beatify'd for the same Reason) having agreed that both of them should preserve their Chastity; whereas *Elizabeth* very freely indulged in the lawful Pleasures of the married State, and became the Mother of many Children. Indeed if an Excess of religious Compliments might be paid to any Person, this excellent Princess had as good Title to it, as any one, if you except the Mother of our Lord, in
the

the Calendar of the Church. The Inscription on this fine Chappel is set down beneath. *

Landgrave Lewis was succeeded by his Son *HERMAN*, who made War upon *Otho* Duke of *Brunswic*, for having invaded *Thuringia*, and died 1414, and was succeeded by his Son

LEWIS the Mild. About this Time the *Austrians* giving violent Suspicions of their designs to render the Empire hereditary in their Family, the Princes legally chose the Landgrave of *Hess* Emperor in 1414, but he refused it.

Albert laid hold on this Opportunity to seize the Empire, and to secure a sort of elective

* Hanc Capellam donavit et ornamentis pretiosis ditavit Ludovicus Rex Hungariæ, ipsamque ædificari procuravit et consecrari in honorem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Sanctæque Annæ, Sanctique Stephani Regis Hungariæ, Sancti Æmericii Filii, ejus ducis Sclavoniæ, Sancti Ladislaii Regis Hungariæ, Sanctæ ELIZABETHÆ filiæ Regis Hungariæ, Sancti Henrici II. Imperatoris Romanorum, Sanctæ Cunegundæ Uxoris et Virginis, et cæterorum Sanctorum Hungariæ, Anno 1374. 4 Augusti.

That is

Lewis King of *Hungary* caused this Chapel to be erected, sumptuously decorated, and consecrated in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, S. *Ann*, S. *Stephen* King of *Hungary*, S. *Emericus* his Son Duke of *Sclavania*, S. *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary*, S. *ELIZABETH* a Daughter of the King of *Hungary*, S. *Henry* Emperor of *Germany* and of the *Romans*, and S. *Cunegond* his Wife and a Virgin, and to the rest of the Saints of *Hungary*. In the Year 1374, on the 4th Day of *August*.

B

hereditary

hereditary Possession thereof to his Posterity. *Lewis* added the Counties of *Zigentheim* and *Nidda* to the rest of his Dominions, and died in 1458. Had this Prince accepted the Imperial Dignity, 'tis highly probable his Posterity might still have enjoy'd it, they having all of them been Princes of great Merit and Courage. He was succeeded by his Son

L E W I S the *Brave*, who married a Daughter of *Wirtemberg*, and (after the *German* manner) shared his Dominions with his Brother. In this Prince's Time Tournaments, a military Diversion of the middle Ages, were wholly laid aside. They seem to have succeeded to the Fights of the *Roman* Gladiators, and other bloody Entertainments of the *Circus*. They were in Vogue at most of the Courts of *Germany*, but triumphant at that of *Hefs*. In the Landgrave's Galleries and Armory Chambers are to be seen the Effigies of several famous Tilters in Armour, with all the Ornaments used in Tournaments. Those Sports were first instituted in the 7th Century by Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler*. None were admitted but the ancient Nobility: All Bastards, Traitors, Oppressors of Widows and

and Orphans, Heretics, Cowards, Ignoble, and such as had offended Ladies in Word or Deed, were excluded, and but one of a Family was admitted at a time. Princes were allowed for Seconds, four Squires, Counts and Barons, three; Knights, two; and Gentlemen, one. Such as enter'd the Lists, gave in their Names and Quality at the President's Lodge, in the Presence of three Heralds, to whom they gave their Helmet, Lance and Sword; and after Confession enter'd the List. Their Horses were to be without Defect, and their Furniture according to Rule; and after Performance, the Judges gave Sentence. The Conqueror had the Prize given him by the Prince who furnish'd it, or the Lady for whom he ran, and whose Colours he wore (for each Lady had her Knight). But these Pastimes were abolish'd afterwards, as *Fr. Modius*, in his *Pandecta Triumphalia*, informs us, upon an unlucky Accident which happen'd in 1403, when the *Hessians* and *Franconians* having challenged one another to these Exercises, seventeen of the *Franconian* Nobility and nine of the *Hessian*, were kill'd on the Spot. The *Hessians* however were so elevated with this and former Victories, that there was need of more than one

Edict of the *Landgraves* to suppress those military Exploits, and extinguish in the Breasts of their Subjects the Thirst of that Glory that was to be acquired in them.

Lewis the Courageous was succeeded by the two WILLIAMS his Sons. But they disagreeing about the Succession, made War upon one another, in which *William I.* died without Issue Male in 1515. But other Authors say that the said *William* being wounded in the Brain in *Italy*, he was made incapable of Government, and yielded it to his Brother *William II.*, who was a very brave Prince, and died in 1509, six Years before his elder Brother; who having no Issue,

PHILIP the *Magnanimous*, Son to *William II.* succeeded: He Married *Christina* a Daughter of *Saxony*. He was one of the greatest Men in History; a Prince of such Valour and Wisdom, that notwithstanding Emperor *Charles V.* was his Enemy, he had the greatest Sway of any Prince in the Empire. In 1520, he defeated *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and restored his Cousin Duke *Ulrick* of *Wirtemberg* to his Dominions. He was consider'd as the Bulwark of the Protestant Religion and Liberties of *Germany*,
against

against the long and violent Attacks which *Charles V.* back'd with the whole Power of *Spain*, the *Low Countries*, and one half of *Italy* had made upon BOTH. He was the Chief who procur'd and made the famous League betwixt the Protestant Princes of the Empire in 1530 at *Smalcalden*, a Town of *Hess Cassel*. He defended the City of *Gotzlar* against the Duke of *Brunswick* one of *Charles's* Confederates, whom, together with his Son, he defeated and took. The same Year the Landgrave with seven more Princes, gave in a joint Protestation to the Imperial Chamber at *Spires*, containing the Heads in which they dissented from the Church of *Rome*; from whence they had the Name of *Protestants*. After which they presented a *Confession* to the Emperor in the Diet at *Augsburg*, which was from thence called the *Augsburg Confession*. This League being a great Eye-fore to the Emperor, he used all Means to dissolve it: But the Protestants trusting to their own Strength, and standing by one another, the Hostilities began on both Sides, and the Protestants brought into the Field 100,000 Men, under the Conduct of the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Hess*. Had they fall'n immediately

mediately upon the Emperor, whose Forces were not then join'd, they might in all probability have worsted him: But having lost the first Opportunity, the Emperor so strengthen'd himself, and so successfully practis'd upon several Protestant Princes of the League, that he disunited them from the Elector and Landgrave, and obliged them to disband their Forces. Next Year he fell into *Saxony* and gave the Allies a total Defeat at *Muhlberg*. He took the Elector, and pronounced Sentence of Death upon him; which he changed to Imprisonment. The Landgrave, who was also taken, submitted himself, but upon very hard Terms, which however were not kept, for he was, contrary to the Emperor's Promise and the Law of Nations, detained Prisoner five Years, upon a Trick of misspelling a Word in the Agreement, to which the Writer was corrupted; whereby the Emperor alledged, that he did not promise that he should not be imprison'd, but that he should not be *perpetually* imprison'd. As the Landgrave was the Life and Soul of the League, the Protestant Princes and Religion of *Germany* were now reduced to great Extremities. Not to mention the succeeding Deaths of its great Supporters

porters *Henry VIII*, and *Francis I*. The Emperor gave the Electorate of *Saxony* to *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony*, who at last being resolv'd, not to permit any longer that both Religion and Liberty should be quite destroy'd, nor that his Wife's Father, the Landgrave of *Hess*, who upon his Parole, had surrender'd himself to the Emperor, should be detain'd a Prisoner ; he fell so suddenly with his Forces upon the Emperor, that he was very near having surpriz'd his Person at *Inspruck*. The Emperor should either not have trusted *Maurice*, or have used him better : But it seems that he reckon'd *Maurice* had neither Religion nor Honour, since his Ambition had made him betray his Religion, and abandon his Party. But this quick Turn which he made, of a sudden overturn'd all that Design, upon which the Emperor had been labouring for many Years. The Peace of *Passau* ensued, whereby the free Exercise of Religion was secured to the Protestants, till Matters could be better settled at the next Dyet. The Landgrave was releas'd, as likewise the Elector, who had been dismissed out of Prison a little time before. At last the Religious Peace of *Germany* was establish'd in the Dyet at *Augsburg*,

berg, were it was provided that neither Party should annoy one another under the Pretext of Religion.

After these things the Landgrave liv'd peaceably at home; but sent Forces to assist the Protestants in *France*. He was the first who introduc'd the *Augsburg* Confession into his Dominions. He finish'd the War of the enthusiastical Boors, who took Arms at the Instigation of *Thomas* of *Munster*, the Anabaptist. He was born in his Father's Camp as he besieged *Cham* in 1504, which was taken as a Presage that he would be a great Warrior. Some Authors say, he was so much inclin'd to the Marriage Bed, that his Wife, to whom he was very honest, could not bear it, and therefore, with her Consent, and the Advice of Divines, he was allowed to take a Concubine. He died in 1567; and when the Physicians open'd his Corps, they found he had three Cods, which made his excess of the Marriage Bed more excusable.

He left four Sons, and one Daughter whose Name was *Catherine*. *Erick* King of *Sweden* courted her, but the Landgrave her Father refus'd to give her to a Man of so little Merit. It appears that in those Days
Parents

Parents were averse to make Sacrifices of their Children, even for the sake of Crowns. *Erick* had likewise made offer of himself and his Kingdom to the Princess of *Lorrain*, but with no better Success.

That King had before made his Addresses to Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, by his Ambassadors at *London*, who mistaking Compliments for Realities, writ that it was adviseable for the King himself to come over and compleat the Marriage ; but when he was ready to go, he was stoppt by an unlook'd for Accident at Home. Having very probably afterwards been let into the Character of his *English* Mistress, he laid aside his design upon her, and made his Addresses to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*: But this Princess being more Sincere, and not so full of Jokes as the other, gave the unfortunate King a flat Denial. At last he carried his Point. Having fallen deeply in Love with one *Catherine*, a Peasant's Daughter, who in her younger Days, sold Nuts in the Streets of *Stockholm*; he made his Courtship to her with Success, and married her.

Landgrave Philip was succeeded by his Son *WILLIAM IV.* called the *Wise*. He was a Prince of great Valour, Constancy and
C Piety,

Piety, and contributed much to the rescue of his Father out of the Emperor's Hands. He was also a Prince of singular Learning, and publish'd several things of Astrology, &c. He died in 1592, and was succeeded by his Son

MAURICE, who was a learned, valiant, but unfortunate Prince. He introduced Calvinism into his Dominions, which occasion'd him a great deal of Trouble ; for his immediate Predecessor, had put in a Clause in his Will, that if any of his Heirs endeavour'd the Alteration of the establish'd Religion, he should forfeit his right of Succession. Upon which *Lewis* claim'd his Brother's Forfeiture. But the Matter being referred to Arbitrators chosen on both Sides, they determined in favour of what *Maurice* had done among his own Subjects. He had War with Emperor *Ferdinand II.* who attacked him because he would not submit the Differences of Religion to his Decision.

In the Year 1609 an Event happen'd which interested most of the great Powers of *Europe.* On the Demise of *John William*, Duke of *Juliers, Cleves, Berg, &c.* without Issue, mighty Competitors arose for the Succession, and prepared to support their respective

spective Pretensions by Arms. The Kings of *France*, *Great Britain*, *Spain*, the *United Provinces*, the Emperor, and Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, foreseeing that if the Claimants should make War upon one another, they would be unavoidably engaged in it too, tho' never so much against their Will. They did therefore employ their united good Offices to accommodate that difficult Affair, but with no great Success. Their particular Interests and mutual Jealousies render'd them all suspected, and partial Judges; some were for giving the Countries in contest to one, and some to another. At last the Landgrave of *Hess Cassel* privately mediated a temporary Agreement between the Pretenders, whereby the Storm was kept off for two Years; but which broke out with so great Violence afterwards.

In the Wars of *Bohemia* and Religion, and succeeded to those that were occasion'd on the Score of the Succession to *Juliers* and *Cleves*, the Landgrave bore so great a Share, that it will be necessary to say something thereof. The Origin of this War, which lasted 30 Years, was this. In the Religious Peace formerly concluded at *Passau*, two Parties

were only included ; viz. * the Roman Catholicks and those who adhered to the *Augsburg* Confession, the free Exercise of Religion being forbidden to all others. But some of the States of the Empire, among whom the chief were the Elector *Palatine* and the Landgrave of *Hess Cassel*, having since that Time receiv'd the Reform'd Religion, * commonly call'd the Calvinist, the Roman Catholicks were against their enjoying the Religious Peace. These on the other hand alledg'd, that they, as well as the rest did belong to the *Augsburg* Confession, and that the whole Difference did only consist in some few Heads : But the Lutherans, who strictly adher'd to the Words of the *Augsburg* Confession, were not for receiving them into the same Communion ; tho' it was their Opinion they ought not to be persecuted for the Differences that were betwixt them. But afterwards these controverted Articles were, by the heat of some Lutheran Ministers, explain'd in so different a manner, that the name of a Calvinist became as odious to some of the Lutherans, as that of a Roman Catholick. The Catholicks taking hold of this

** In *Germany*, the *United Provinces*, and other Countries, the Lutherans are commonly distinguish'd by the Name of Protestants, or those of the *Augsburg* Confession ; and the Calvinists are commonly called the *Reformed*. Tho' in Truth, one Name may very well serve both.

Opportunity,

Opportunity, careſſed the Lutherans, eſpecially thoſe in the Electorate of *Saxony*, unto whom they repreſented the Calviniſts as a People equally deſtructive to both Parties; whereby they hop'd to diſjoin the Calviniſts from the reſt, and after they had deſtroyed them, to make the eaſier Work with the Lutherans. The Landgrave of *Heſs* therefore and other Princes of the Reformed Religion entred into a Confederacy for the common Security of their Religion; into which they received many Lutheran Princes of the more moderate Sort; and ſo it was called the *Evangelical Union*. In oppoſition to this Confederacy, the Roman Catholicks made an Alliance among themſelves, which they called the *Catholick League*, whoſe Head was the Duke of *Bavaria*, a conſtant Rival of the Elector *Palatine*. Both of them being thus prepared for War, the Flame quickly after broke out in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; which notwithstanding that the Elector of *Saxony* and other Proteſtant Princes took ſide with the Emperor and the Catholick League, was carried on by the Landgrave and his Party with indifferent good Succeſs, till the unfortunate Battle of *Prague* in 1632, which the Elector *Palatine*, who was choſe King of *Bohemia* unadviſedly ventured,

tured, by which the Confederates at once lost all their former Advantages. The same Year Landgrave *Maurice* died, and his Son

WILLIAM V. called the *Constant* succeeded. He was a brave and virtuous Prince, but was reduced to great Straits by the Emperor, who over-run the Landgraviate, and well nigh ruin'd it. The Confederates, perceiving the Elector *Palatine*, by reason of his Youth, an improper Person to be intrusted with their common Interests, turn'd their Eyes to the Landgrave. In their present Extremity, he advised and promoted a League with the Kings of *France* and *Denmark*, the *Dutch*, &c. who were all jealous of the Emperor's vast Power in the Empire. But the Succours they sent were so small as not to stop the rapid Progress of the Emperor, who began now to look upon himself as absolute in *Germany*. At last they apply'd to *Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, who came to their Assistance, and sav'd the Empire. That valiant Prince was induced to enter *Germany*, partly because the preservation of his own State seem'd to depend on the Emperor's not getting firm footing on the *Baltic*, as well as because of the earnest Solicitations of the *German* Princes to come
to

to their Assistance. That long War of which the Landgraviate was often the Theatre, was at last happily terminated by the Treaty of *Osnabrug* and *Munster* in 1648. By this Peace, the Authority of the States of *Germany* and the Protestant Religion, were establish'd at once, and the Emperor's Power confin'd within such Bounds, as he could not easily break thro' for the future.

William, who had not the Satisfaction to live to see so happy an Issue of that War, left the Administration of the Government, with the Guardianship of his Son, to his Wife AMELIA ELIZABETH of *Heinaw*, the Heroine of her Age, who after her Husband's Death, supported the Government successfully by Arms, rais'd Fortifications, got her Son's Dominions enlarged by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and died in 1651. This Addition of Territory was given as a Compensation for the Damage and Expences the Landgrave and his Country had sustain'd during the War.

Amelia's Son WILLIAM VI. called the *Good*, succeeded. He married a Daughter of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, was a great Supporter of Calvinism, and died in 1663.

He

He had two Children, viz. *Charlotte*, whom he married to *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*; and

CHARLES, the late Landgrave, who was born in 1654. He married a Daughter of *Courland*. He was a Prince of great Merit. Forward in every thing that tended to the Good of the Empire in particular, and of *Europe* in general, so that he made a very great Figure in his Day. He was privy to and assistant in the Affair of the *Revolution*. A numerous Body of his Troops being to replace those that went over with the Prince of *Orange*, had there been need for them. He was a Prince of great Personal Bravery: Was his own General; for he headed his own Troops himself upon the *Rhine*. He obliged the *French* to raise the Siege of *Rhinfield* in 1692.

The Landgrave, with three of his Sons, all who were of Age, was present at most of the Battles and Sieges of the last general War; and the glorious Successes whereof were not a little owing to their Personal Bravery, and to the numerous Bodies of well appointed Troops which they always brought in the Field.

In

In 1708. the King of *Poland*, and the *Landgrave*, with a very grand Retinue, came to the Army. The Duke of *Marlborough* went out to receive them. And next Day, to do them a Pleasure, caused the whole Army to pass in Review before them. After this, the two Princes were conducted to Prince *Eugene's* Camp before *Lisle*; that Prince and Marshal *Auverkerk* having invested that famous Fortrefs, while the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Prince of *Friesland* or *Orange*, (Father to the present Prince) covered the Siege. Here CHARLES was waited upon by his three Sons, viz. the hereditary Prince, now King of *Sweden*, Prince *William*, (Father to our young PRINCE,) and Prince *Maximilian*. He had already lost two of his Sons, CHARLES who fell at the Siege of the Citadel of *Liege* in 1702, at the Side of the hereditary Prince his Brother, and of *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, Brother to K. *George I.* of *Great-Britain*: And LEWIS who was kill'd in the Battle of *Ramellies*, in 1706. The *Landgrave* received Letters of Condolance on the Loss of those two illustrious Youths, from the Confederate Powers, as also from Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and

D

Marshal

Marshal *Auverkerk*. The Deputies of the STATES, in their Letter to their High Mightinesses, wherein they give an Account of the glorious Victory of *Ramellies*, say, "Our greatest Loss is the young Prince *Lewis* of *Hess*, Colonel of Infantry, who fell as he was charging the Enemy with great Bravery". The *Landgrave*, after the Example of the greatest Princes, would have all his Sons to serve as Volunteers, at least for the first two or three Campaigns.

At the grand Attack, in Presence of the Duke of *Marlborough* and the whole Army, of the Citadel of *Liege*, the hereditary Prince, who went Volunteer at the Head of his Father's Grenadiers, was the first who mounted the Breach, and took the Colours from a *French* Officer. Mr. *Wentworth*, Brother to the late Earl of *Strafford*, who also went a Volunteer in the said Attack, was kill'd by his Side.

In 1703, the Siege of *Limburgh* was carried on by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the hereditary Prince, and the *Hanoverian* General *Bulan*. Afterwards, his Highness and his Brother Prince *William* were employ'd in the most important Enterprizes of the War.

In

In the Year 1708, JOHN WILLIAM FRIZO, hereditary Prince of *Friesland*, was chose Stadtholder of the Province of *Groninguen*. To the Deputies who presented that great Charge to him, he answer'd, *That he would make no other Use of it, but to maintain their Rights, their Laws, and their Privileges, to preserve the Purity of the Christian Reformed Religion, and to defend their precious Liberty.* Upon this new Dignity, and his being now arrived at the twenty-first Year of his Age, made several Sovereign Princes and others, Friends of the illustrious House of *Orange*, advise him to turn his Thoughts to Marriage. In Fact, the Prince was the only Male Child that remain'd of his Family ; his precious Life was expos'd every Campaign to new Dangers in a War where the Sieges and Battles were so frequent, and so fatal ; and his own personal Spirit and Courage, the hereditary Virtues of his great Ancestry, were not wanting in him, but push'd him on to the most arduous Enterprizes. The Interests therefore of His HOUSE requir'd that he should betimes think of giving Heirs thereto, and this was the Desire of the seven Provinces in General, and of the Province of *Friesland* in particular.

The Prince, tho' an ardent Desire after military Glory was predominant in him, was notwithstanding mov'd with these Considerations, and so cast his Eyes on the Princess MARY LOUISA, Daughter to the *Landgrave of Hesse Cassel*. This Marriage, which was celebrated with great Magnificence the Year following at *Cassel*, was thought the most suitable that could be, and had the universal Approbation. The Prince and Princess were of the same Age; come of Families equally illustrious for Religion, Magnanimity, and a supream Love of Justice and Liberty. The Prince was pressing on to Glory in the Way of Arms, and doing important Services to his Country. The Princess was adorn'd with every amiable Virtue; and particularly those which neither Time nor Adversities could efface; a singular Piety, Sweetness, Charity, and an Evenness of Temper in every Situation of Life.

The *Landgrave* and his new Son and Daughter received the Compliments of most of the Sovereigns of Europe upon this Event. I will content myself with producing the congratulatory Letter written by the *Landgrave's* Sister, the Queen Dowager of *Denmark*, to the Prince (one may in it see the
true

true Portrait and Spirit of the House of
Hess Cassel. It is dated from Copenhagen
the 19th of May, 1708.

My Dear COUSIN,

“ I Take it as the first Mark of your
“ Affection, the Part which you have
“ been pleased to give me of the Engagement
“ of Marriage you are enter’d into with my
“ Niece, the Princess MARY of HESS.
“ As that Princess is very dear to me, I
“ cannot but be extremely pleased, that by
“ the Providence of God, she is to be joined
“ to a Prince endow’d with so many good
“ Qualities, so well educated as you are,
“ and of the same Religion as She; all
“ which promises a solid Happiness to you
“ both. I do therefore very heartily con-
“ gratulate you upon your wise Choice; and
“ do pray Almighty God to succeed this new
“ Alliance to the Honour of his Name, the
“ Good of his Church, and to the Increase
“ of the Lustre and Prosperity of the two
“ Serene Houses: For the Accomplishment
“ whereof, I recommend you to his Holy
“ Protection, and am with as great Truth
“ as Affection, &c.

Sign’d

CHARLOTTE AMELIA.

But

But alas! this Happiness was but of short Continuance. The Prince of ORANGE, on his Way from the Camp to the Hague, crossing a small Creek of the Sea of a Mile's Breadth, was unfortunately drown'd, a sudden Gust of Wind arose which overset the Boat, and all that were in it. The Prince, to shelter himself from the Rain, unfortunately kept himself in his Coach. All were sav'd except himself, and his Master of the Horse. This fatal Accident happen'd in the 24th Year of his Age, having been married but two Years. The News was immediately carried to the Princess, then pregnant, who seven Weeks after was delivered of his Serene Highness the present Prince of *Orange*.

The general Concern which this sad Accident occasion'd is not to be expressed. The Army of the Allies, where he was the Object of universal Love and Admiration, were struck as with a Thunderbolt on the News of it. Their High Mightinesses lamented the Loss of their Prince, as the greatest Loss that could befall the Republick. Most of the Courts of *Europe* went into Mourning on this Occasion, and by their Ambassadors made their Compliments of Condolance to the

the Court of *Hess Cassel*, and to the widow'd Princess then at *Lewarden*.

It is not easy to conceive the Affliction of that excellent Princess. She had but a few Months before lost her Mother the *Landgravine*, so that the Tears that had been shed upon her Account were not yet dry'd up. Her Serene Highness died of an Apoplexy at *Wilmunster*, after she had lived a long time, and given a fine Example and Education to her numerous Offspring, every one whereof she had the Joy to see out of their Nonage; and already enter'd on the Road of Virtue and true Honour.

She bore to the *Landgrave* Thirteen Children, These besides the Princess Dowager of *Orange*, we have just mention'd, and the two Princes who fell at *Liege* and *Rammellies*, and Six who died young. Are

I. FREDERIC, the present *Landgrave* of *Hess Cassel*, and King of *Sweden*. He was born in 1676, was one of the Generals of the Allies in the last War, as above taken Notice of; Generalissimo both by Land and Sea of the Armies of the King of *Sweden* in 1717: and Regent of the Kingdom in his Absence. He took to his first Wife *Louisa Sophia*, Daughter to the late King of *Prussia*,
by

by his first Wife *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of *Hess Cassel*: She died in 1705.

And to his second Wife, *ULRICA ELEONORA*, Princess Royal of *Sweden*, to which Kingdom she succeeded on the Death of her Brother K. *Charles XII.* in 1718. Two Years after she resign'd the Crown to the *Landgrave* her Husband; and to which Act the States of the Kingdom gave their Consent. They have no Children.

II. *SOPHIA*, Widow of the late Duke of *Mecklemburg-Schwerin*.

III. *WILLIAM*, of whom we shall speak hereafter.

IV. *MAXIMILIAN*, a General in the Imperial Army: He married a Daughter of *Hess Darmstadt*, by whom he has four Children.

V. *GEORGE*, a General in the Troops of *Prussia*, and Governor of *Minden*.

Prince *WILLIAM* of *Hess* was born about the Year 1680, next Brother that is alive to the *Landgrave*, and his presumptive Heir to the *Landgraviate* of *Hess Cassel*. He learned the Art of War under Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, as has been already observed. He has been General of the *Dutch Cavalry*, and Governor of

of *Maaſtrecht* ſince 1723. But ſince the Death of the *Landgrave* his Father, in 1730, he has been veſted with the Regency of the *Landgraviate*, and reſides at *Caffel*, where he keeps a fine Court. He is a magnificent, generous Prince. He keeps an Agent at the *Hague*. M. *Janiffon*, well known in the Commonwealth of Letters, ſerv'd his Highneſs in that Quality. He died in 1728: But the Prince has been pleaſed ever ſince to continue the Penſion to *Janiffon's* Widow, which is 1600 Florins, or 160 l. per Ann. He is of a humane, beneficent Nature, and is truly the Azylum of the Unfortunate. While he was at *Maaſtrecht*, he did many important Services to ſuch as did apply to him, with their High Mightineſſes. He veſted *Janiffon* with the Quality of his Miniſter, in order to ſcreen him from the Reſentment of the Government, to whom he had given Offence in ſome of his Political Writings. By his powerful but ſecret Interceſſion, in Favour of ſome unfortunate Gentlemen, he blunted the Edge of a very ſevere Law in *Holland*, which does not admit of *Self Defence*. In the Miſt of his Grandeur and great Expences, he has many private

vate Pensioners; so that his Greatness does not hinder him to do Good.

In 1717, his Highness married a Daughter of *Sax Zeitz*,* by whom he has had two Children, viz. *Frederic*, and *Mary*; this last is a Year younger than her Brother the Prince.

His Serene Highness was born on the second of *August*, N. S. 1720. He was called after his Uncle, the King of *Sweden*. He has had his Education partly at *Mersburg*, the University of the *Landgraviate*; and partly at *Geneva*, where solid Learning and Virtue are taught together. The Prince has had, for Governor M. *Donep*, Colonel of the Regiment of Horse under his Highness. He is a Gentleman of great Merit: And for Præceptor, the celebrated Monsieur de *Crouzaz*; but the Fickleness and restless Temper of that learned Man not suffering him to continue long in one Place and Business, the Prince has been very little beholden to him for any Part of his Education.

The Prince has made considerable Progress in the Sciences, particularly Philosophy, History, Geography, and the Art

* A Branch of the *Albertine* or Electoral Line of *Saxony*.
Military.

Military. And besides the learned Languages, is well vers'd in the *Italian, French, and English.* Since the Accession of the House of *Brunswick* to the Throne of *Great Britain*, most of the *Germans* of Note, and indeed many of other Nations have apply'd to the Study of our Language, and our Government.

To the Advantages of an excellent Education, is to be added that of great Examples. If the Prince copies after his great and good Ancestors, which he is very like to do, he will support the Honour of his House, and make the Happiness of perhaps more than one People he will be call'd to govern.|| He sustain'd a great Loss by the Death of his Grandfather **CHARLES**, in his Nonage.

|| I do not know whether it will be proper to observe here, that his Highness besides his being presumptive Heir to the *Landgraviate* of *Hess Cassel*, does moreover stand a fair Chance to be King of *Sweden*. As that Crown is elective, the *Swedes* may chuse whom they will, on the Demise of the present King, whose Health is still very precarious; unless Queen *Ulrica* shall please to resume the Reins again; the new Election will go between the *Prince*, and the Duke of *Holstein*. The first, (besides the Advantages of Personal Merit, which does not go for nothing among the *Swedes*, who in the general are a sober good People) will no doubt have the Interest of *Great-Britain*, and which is very considerable here, that of *Denmark*. His Danish Majesty will not contribute to the Advancement of the Duke of *Holstein*, who if back'd with the whole Power of *Sweden*, might re-demand *Sleswick*, which Country had been taken from him during his Minority. — But let us talk no more about Futurity. The *Landgraviate* alone is a Noble Possession.

To a solid Piety, good Sense, and Magnanimity, the Characteristicks of his House, that great Prince added the Culture of the fine Arts, and a Love for learned Men. He beautify'd his Capital with several fine Structures, and useful Inventions for the Convenience of the Inhabitants. He gave great Encouragements to the *French* Protestants to come and settle with him, in order to improve the native Riches of the Country, by Manufactures of all Kinds. He heartily join'd his good Offices to those of K. *George I.* of *Great Britain*, the King of *Prussia*, and the *States General*, to reconcile Protestants among themselves. Generous, munificent, he smil'd upon the Muses, by whom he was belov'd, and gave a great Lustre to the University of *Marpurg*, and other inferior Seminaries in his Dominions.

The Princess *MARY*, future Consort to his Serene Highness, is Fourth Daughter to King *George II.* of *Great-Britain*, and now in the 17th Year of her Age. We say all that can be said of an accomplish'd Character, when we observe, that she was formed by the late Queen *CAROLINE*, and that
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She takes after her August Parent in every Thing that is good. In particular She is a Lover of Reading, and far more solicitous to improve the Mind, than to adorn the Body. So that her Royal Highness will in all Appearance be a worthy Successor to the *Landgravines* of *Hess Cassel*, and still preserve all the Virtues for which they were so eminently Conspicuous, in this illustrious Protestant House,

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THE
DOMINIONS
OF THE
LANDGRAVE.

THE *Landgraviate* of *Hess Cassel* lies in the Circle of the Upper *Rhine*, and is about 100 Miles long, and 70 broad. It has the Dominions of *Brunswic Lunenburg* on the North, *Sax Gotha* on the East, *Nassaw* and *Mentz* on the South, and the Circle of *Westphalia* on the West.

The Air, tho' Cold, is very wholesome; and the Natives live to a great Age.

The Country is fruitful in Corn and Wine. There being large Vineyards in some Places, which afford better Wine than in any other Places of the same Northern Situation. In their Fields and Gardens they have Abundance of wild Saffron, and Woad us'd by Dyers for their best Blues, and Sky Colours.

In

In their Mountains they have Mines of Copper, Lead, and other Metals, of which they make sometimes great Profit. In some Places there are Salt Pits, and Mines of Silver; but these have not turn'd to so good Account as the Mines of *Brunswic* and *Saxony*. The Woods and Forests abound with Deer, wild Fowl, and all other Sorts of Game. But the Staple of the Country is Wool. The Vallies are cover'd with Sheep, which have the finest Wool in *Germany*, which used to be bought by our English Merchants, and made into Cloth here, or in their Factories abroad. The French Protestants, who are settled here, being very industrious, and skill'd in all Sorts of Manufactures, are chiefly employ'd in making and dressing of Cloth.

The Country is plentifully water'd with the *Fulda*, the *Lolin*, the *Werna*, the *Leine*, and the *Sala*, which Rivers abound with all Sorts of delicate Fish. Thus the *Landgraviate* is very pleasant, being diversify'd with Hills, Vallies, Forests and Rivers; and has great Plenty of the Necessaries and Comforts of Life.

But to be more particular, the *Landgrave* possesses, 1. the *Lower Landgraviate*
of

of *Hefs*, in which are *Cassel*, *Ziegenheim*, and the Lordship of *Pless*. 2. *Marpurg* in the *Upper Landgraviate*. 3. The Principality of *Hirschfeld*. 4. Part of the County of *Catzenellebogen*. 5. The County of *Schawenburg*, except *Buckeburg*, which belongs to the Count of *Lippe*. This County lies in *Westphalia*, is 30 Miles in Length, and 16 in Breadth. 6. *Smalcalden* in the County of *Henneberg*. 7. The Lordships of *Rotenberg* and *Saxenhagen*. Most of these Estates, except *Schawenburg* lie contiguous; but are in some Places indented with the Territories of other Princes.

The Principal Towns are

I. *Cassel*, the Metropolis of *Hessia*, and the ordinary Residence of the *Landgrave*. It lies in the same Northern Latitude with *London*; about 51, 17. at almost an equal Distance from *Hanover*, *Gotha*, and *Frankfort*; being a great Day's Journey from each. 'Tis a large, well built City; seated in a pleasant and rich Plain, on the Banks of the *Fulda*, over which there is a fine Stone Bridge. It is fortify'd with strong Walls, and broad Trenches, and is reckon'd one of the best Fortifications in the Empire. The Arsenal is a great Building of

of hewn Stone, well furnished with Arms and all sorts of warlike Provisions. In the long Rooms are Arms for 25,000 Men, and in that underneath, there are 200 Cannon, some of which are 62 Pounders, and many taken from the Emperor and other Princes. They shew several curious military Instruments, such as Muskets, which under the Rammer have Darts, that spring out at the end of the Piece as soon as 'tis discharged. The Citadel is very strong. The Landgrave's Palace is separate from the Town, and has some Chambers in the Ramparts, to lodge his Family in case of a Siege, out of the reach of Bombs or Granadoes. Indeed there does not seem to be so great need for this Precaution here as in most other Places: For this Town has often enjoy'd itself in Peace and Safety, whilst other Towns have been the Scenes of War. During the Civil Wars, the Imperialists passed by *Cassel* without attempting it, because they thought it impregnable. There are four Churches here, besides the Chapel in the Palace for the Devotions of the Court. The Cathedral is capable of holding 4000 People. In it are the Monuments of the Landgraves in Brass, Copper and Marble, the Workman-

ship of which is very good: And they have Inscriptions upon them, with brief Histories of the Princes intomb'd. The Streets of the City are large, and full of Shops; and they have several fine Markets, with good Provisions of all Sorts, and at reasonable Rates, so that the People live very well.

The Palace is a sumptuous Structure of hewn Stone, well adorn'd both without and within, with a great number of noble Apartments, fine Gardens, and curious Fountains. In the Court are two Riding Houses for managing the Great Horse. From the Palace there's a delicate View over the adjacent Country, from whence may be seen sixty Towns, the least of which contain 300 Houses, a Prospect not to be match'd in the Empire. The Landgrave has a noble Library, and Collections of many Ancient and Modern Rarities. The *Gymnasium* here was formerly well frequented, but of late Years it has been much eclipsed by the University of *Marpurg*.

Marpurg lies about half way between *Cassel* and *Francfort*. 'Tis reckon'd the second Town in the Landgraviate. The supream and common Court of Judicature is kept here. It consists of a President and six Assessors,

sessors, who finally determine all Controversies brought before them. The Town is well built, and pleasantly situate on the River *Lolin*. From the Bridge there's a fine Prospect of the neighbouring Vineyards and shady Hills. The Town is well fortified, and has a Citadel on a neighbouring Hill, reckon'd one of the best in *Germany*. The great Church is a stately Fabric, founded by *Lewis* Bishop of *Munster*, Son to Landgrave *Henry*. Here there are handsome Monuments, a great part of whose Inscriptions are given us at large by *Chytræus* in his *Dilicia Itinerum*. But the greatest Glory of *Marpurg* is its University, which is one of the noblest in *Germany*. It is very much the Care of the Prince, who discourages the lesser Seminaries called *Gymnasia*, so far as they tend to diminish the Lustre of this University. It is at present in a very flourishing Condition, has many learned Professors, and great numbers of Scholars.

The other considerable Towns belonging to the Prince, are *Hirschfeld*, formerly a very rich Abbey, but has now the Title of a Principality. It is 12 Miles in Length and as many in Breadth.

Scharwemburgh, Capital of a large County on the Frontiers of *Hanover*. It lies in *Westphalia*, and it brings in a good Revenue to the Landgrave. By Means of the *Weser*, it has a good Trade. It abounds with Corn and Hay, Quarries of Free Stone, of which they export great Quantities, Salt Pits, Timber, Coal, Allum, Chalk, Venison: And some Years ago they had Copper Mines, in which there were found some small quantities of Gold and Silver Ore. 'Tis water'd by the *Weser*, *Hamel*, *Awe*, *Caspaw*, and the *Exter*, from which and the *Steinbuder* Sea, a Lake five Miles long and two broad, they are plentifully supplied with Fish, especially Perch, for Consumption and Export. The Country is Populous and has several good Towns, which we shall not stay to describe,

Rottenburg, a pretty Town on the *Fulda*, 8 Miles from *Hirschfeld*, in a pleasant Valley. Near it is a Quarry of white Allabaster, out of which were dug most of the noble Monuments in the great Church at *Marpurg*.

Smalcalden, which has a large Territory, is a well built Town, on a Rivulet of the same Name. 'Tis noted for the Mines of Iron in the Neighbourhood, and employing four or five hundred Smiths, who make all
forts

sorts of Iron Ware, transported from hence to the remote Parts of the Empire. They also make and temper Steel, whence a small Village in the Neighbourhood has the name of *Stahlberg*. But that which most advanced the honour of this Place, was the famous League against the Emperor *Charles V.* by the Landgrave and other Protestant Princes in 1537, whence the bloody War that ensued was called the *Smalkaldish War*.

BEFORE we proceed to account for the Power, Revenues, &c. of this Illustrious House, 'tis necessary to observe, that Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, who died in 1567, left four Sons, who (after the Manner of *Germany*) shared his Dominions, and so formed the four Branches of *Hess Cassel*, *Hess Darmstadt*, *Hess Rheinfels*, and *Hess Homburg*. These Branches, which do still exist, very much weaken the House of *Hess Cassel*. The Estates, we have above enumerated, do belong to the Landgrave alone. The Prince of *Hess Darmstadt* is next to him in Power, and Wealth. The other two are not so Considerable. *Darmstadt* is Lutheran, *Homburg* Calvinist, and *Rheinfels* Catholick. We have only to add that this
fore

fore domestic Evil of dividing the Sovereignty among the Children, was put an end to by the *Recessus Imperii* * in 1654, which established the Right of Primogeniture in this Family, and has for the future prevented them dwindling into petty Princes, which has been the Fate of many Families in *Germany*.

Formerly the REVENUES of the Landgrave of *Hess Cassel* were reckon'd at only 100,000 or 120,000 *l.* Sterling. But at this Day they are more. The Landgraviate is full of Native Riches, particularly Wool and Lead, which wanted only to be Manufactured to render this a flourishing Country; and this the late Landgrave *Charles*, as we have above heard, took a special Care to have done. About 150 Years ago the County of *Catzenellenbogen*, with the Forest of *Richerdwalde*, was farm'd at 12,000 *l.* and the County of *Schawemburg* 10,000 *l.* The People have no occasion to send their Money out of the Country for Foreign Commodities, as they have every thing that is good, and in very great Plenty too, of their own: Cloth, numerous Herds and Flocks, besides Hogs, which feed in the Forests, all

* That is by a Law of the Diet.

sorts of Venison and wild Fowl, more than they can consume. Fish, Wood for Building and Fuel, Salt, Coal, and Lead.

Under the Head of Revenues, we may add, that so very good the *Hessian* Troops are, and their being to be had at an easier Rate, than what most Nations can levy Forces at Home, not to mention their convenient Situation for Action when called thereto ; these will always, even in Time of Peace, bring in a considerable Subsidy of Money from one Power or other into this Country.

The late Landgrave had usually in his military Services, a General, two Lieutenant Generals, one Major General, one Colonel of the Artillery, two Commissary Generals of War, and one chief Paymaster, two Troops of Life Guards, one of white and the other of black Horses : Three Regiments of Horse, three of Dragoons, and five of Foot, one of which is Guards, besides the Militia, which is commanded by a Lieutenant General. The People of this Country are numerous and warlike, being disciplin'd and train'd, perhaps more than what is for the good of the Country. The Prince might employ them a great deal better in making them labour
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the Ground, and take to useful Trades.—It's remarkable, that while other Protestant Powers and States make no Scruple to hire their Troops indifferently to Catholick and Protestant Princes, the Landgraves never dispose of theirs but to those of the same Religion with themselves.

The Power and Splendour of this House is so great as to be inferior to the Imperial and some of the Electoral Families only. I say some of the Electoral, for it exceeds in Power and Wealth the three Ecclesiastical Electors, as also the Elector *Palatine*. For the Matricula of the Empire rates the Quota of this last at only 30 Horse, 138 Foot, and 914 Florins; whereas the Landgrave is rated at 50 Horse, 260 Foot, and 1640 Florins. It is true this is the joint Quota of *Hess Cassel* and *Hess Darmstadt*; but the former's Proportion is notwithstanding greater than that of the *Palatine* House.

Indeed this House is arrived at such an Eminency, and makes so great a Figure both in and out of the Empire, as to be well able to support the Electoral Dignity, at which it can be no Arrogance for them to aspire at. And as this Affair of a tenth Electorate in favour of this Illustrious House has of late been

been much talk'd of, and been the Subject of solemn Debates at several of the Courts of *Germany*, I will here beg leave to offer a few Reasons, for first, the Legality, and secondly, the Expediency of such an Erection.

With regard to the First. These who have declar'd for the Negative, alledge that any new Erection of this Nature is contrary to the Laws of the Empire, which have fix'd the Number of Electors. — But this is not so. At least if there was once such a Law, *that* has been so often broke through, or rather laid aside by the same Authority that made it, as to be now quite Obsolete and of no Force. The Matter is this. At first Emperor *Otto* III. named only six Electors. Near 300 Years after Emperor *Rodolph* made the King of the *Romans* an Elector. Emperor *Charles* IV. fix'd the Number of Electors to seven, by an Article of the *Golden Bull*. That Golden Bull which was made in 1356, consisted of 30 Chapters or Articles, whereof 29, and part of another, have long ago been broke through, and are now no more regarded. And so about the beginning of the last Century an eighth Electorate was erected to humour the Duke of *Bavaria*; and towards the end of it, a ninth

to reward the Duke of *Brunswic*; and why a Tenth mayn't be added to oblige the Landgrave of *Hess*, *nulla vetat Lex*.

As to the Expediency of a new Erection for the Empire in general, I will only observe, that were the Emperor to die; as there is no King of the *Romans* there can be no casting Voice in the College of the eight Electors, who might be equally divided in their Votes. And this might occasion terrible Disorders and Civil Wars, which might issue in the very Deletion of the Empire, and its Form of Government. *What has been, may be.* Whilst the Number of Electors was even, how many times was the Empire brought to its last Gasps. And it was expressly to prevent such terrible Events for the future, that the Electors should be seven in Number; 'That in case, saith the Golden Bull, six should be equally divided, the seventh might have the casting Vote.' It is true the Power of the King of the *Romans*, we shall suppose resides virtually in the Person of the Emperor, but when the Emperor is dead, which is the supposed Case, he cannot personate himself, far less become Proxy for another.

In fine, the Expediency of this new Erection, with regard to the Protestant Princes
of

of the Empire in particular, is but too manifest. They may, (if they please) with a good Grace demand it. They have a like Reason inducing them hereto, which urged them to make their last Demand of this Nature, and which they too carried. On the Extinction of the Protestant Line of the *Palatine* House, they got the Ducal Family of *Brunswic* raised to an Electorate, to balance that Loss. Since that Time the Protestant Interest has suffer'd a yet greater Loss by the defection of the Electoral House of *Saxony*, the Protestant Princes and States have therefore a right (by the Law of Nature and Self-preservation) to have as good a Counterpoise as they can find, in some Measure to balance that irreparable Loss. And after they shall have gain'd their Point; it will still be six or seven Voices against their three in the supream College of the Empire. To the Family they shall present, there can be no particular Exception made, as it is every way worthy, as well as capable to sustain that Dignity.

From the short History we have given of this House, it appears to be one of the most ancient and illustrious in *Europe*; lineally descended of Kings; given Emperors to *Germany*.

Germany. Several of its Princes on the Score of their eminent Virtues as of their high Birth, having been called to sway the Imperial Scepter. Some modestly accepted, and others absolutely declined that supream Dignity, which did but render them so much the more deserving of it; A House which has more than once been the principal Bulwark of the Religion and Liberties of *Germany*; intermarried with the Royal Families of the NORTH, and whose Prince at *this* Day sits on one of the Principal Thrones of it.

And with regard to the private Character of this Family, either I am deceived by a Partiality for it, or there is not any one in all Christendom, in which solid Piety, purity of Manners, heroic Courage, and Moderation in Desires, have been so long held in Esteem, and where Luxury, Covetousness, and Debauchery, have been so long time in Disgrace.

GREAT BRITAIN therefore upon this, as upon two former Occasions of the like Nature, cannot but be pleased with the happy Disposal of HER CHILDREN: SHE cannot but applaud the Wisdom of his Majesty's Choice, who has consulted, as well the Honour of his Crown, and (a rare Thing!) the particular

particular Happiness of the Parties, as the wise Reasons of State.

Every such Alliance is an additional Strength to *Great Britain*. The most powerful Kingdom or collective Body, no more than particular Persons, can stand alone, without Friend or Ally. Those Years past the Insults which the most Catholick King had offer'd us are great. Our brave but wise PRINCE look'd on, but not without the Tear in his Eye. He well knew that a thousand of his Men of War on the Ocean could not have stop'd the Conquests of a certain formidable Power on the *Continent*; the only Power on Earth *Great Britain* has to be affraid of. No sooner did the fluctuating Course of Things, bring us Allies and Friends, on that Continent, than immediately the King declares War against the obstinate Aggressor, and which he is now in a Condition to prosecute with Vigour.

The Rights and Prerogatives of the Princes of *Hefs* are great: They have three Votes at the Diet of the Empire. They belong to the Circle of the Upper Rhine. The Landgraves of *Hefs Cassel* have a Voice among the Counts of the Bench of *Westphalia*, for the County of *Schawemburgh*. The Princes
are

are not of Age till 25 Years. But on particular Occasions they have a *Veniam Etatis* granted them, so as to be declared Major at twenty, or under. On the 2d of *August* this Year (1740) the PRINCE will be twenty Years of Age. The Children of *Hess Darmstadt* arrive at their Majority at Eighteen.

Before we give an Account of the Landgrave's Titles, it may be needful to remark that the Word *Landgrave* is compos'd of the two Words *Land*, which signifies Land or Territory, and *Grave* or *Graff*, which answers to the French *Count*, and our *Earl*. Thus Landgrave is a Title of Honour, and primarily denotes a Lieutenant or President set over a Land or Province. *

The Titles are, Landgrave of *Hess Cassel*, Prince of *Hirschfield*, Count of *Catzenellenbogen*, *Ziegenheim*, *Nidda*, *Schawemberg*, &c. &c.

He is address'd to with SERENE HIGHNESS. The Landgrave's Wife is called the *Landgravine*, the Princess, &c.

* It is the same with *Comes Provincialis*, which did not, any more than the Word Landgrave, always denote the same Degree of Eminency. For sometimes they were given to Lords of smaller Territories, tho' it be a Note of Eminence in the Family of *Hess*.

The

The Arms of HESSE are, 1. *Argent*, a double Cross *Gules*, for *Hirschfield* (because it was formerly a rich mitred Abbey. The Cross being always the Arms of sacred Persons and Foundations.) 2. *Sable*, a Star, *Or*, *Coupé Or*, for *Zigentheim*. 3. *Or*, a Leopard like a Lions, *Gules*, arm'd and crown'd *Azure*, for *Catzenellebogen*. 4. *Gules*, two Lyons spotted, langued and arm'd *Azure*, for Diets. 5. *Sable*, two Stars *Or Coupe* for *Nyden*. 6. *Gules*, three Passion Nails *Argent*, plac'd Pearl-wise, accompanied with three Leaves of Nettles *Argent*, plac'd triangular-wise, cheveron'd and pointed in the middle, *Coupé Gules*, for *Schawemberg*. 7. *Azure*, a Lyon, part *Argent*, part *Gules*, for *Hess*. 8. *Argent*, two Fesses *Sable*, for *Issenberg*.

The Helmets are five: The first for *Hess*; second for *Hirschfield*; third for *Zigentheim*; fourth for *Catzenellebogen*; fifth for *Schawemberg*.

The Landgrave has all the great Officers of State usual in the Courts of Kings. He has moreover a Privy Counsel, a Court for the Game and Forests, a Chancery, Treasury, and Consistory. The *French* Protestants are allowed a Court of Judicature of their

their own. The Government has moreover endow'd Churches and Free Schools for their use. The Consistory or Ecclesiastical Court is composed of some of the Privy Counsellors, to whom are added a Superintendant*, a Metropolitan†, one of the Court Preachers, and a Syndic.

The Establish'd Religion and Discipline of the Church, as we have above hinted, is that of GENEVA. With Regard to the particular Form of Government of it, the *Hessian* and the Generality of the other Reform'd or Calvinist Churches look on *that* as no ways essential; forasmuch as they find nothing certain or commanded on that Point in Holy Scripture, they do therefore regulate themselves here, according to the Circumstances of Affairs, and as best suits the Genius and Temper of the People. The Roman Catholicks are not tolerated in the Landgraviate, except in the Principality of *Hirschfeld*, where indeed they have right to an ample Toleration: The Lutherans are permitted to dwell in the Country, but have

* Or Bishop. † Or Archbishop. Those Offices differ only in Name: By which it appears that there is no difference between the Generality of the Calvinist and Lutheran Churches, and the Church of *England*. In Point of Faith or Doctrine they do not in the least Vary; if we except the Matter of Consubstantiation, from which however many of the Lutherans are come off.

no Places of Worship. The late and present Landgraves would willingly have gratify'd their Lutheran Subjects with Churches of their own, if some neighbouring Lutheran Princes would have given the like Liberty to the Calvinists that are settled in their Dominions. But these last dar'd not, by Reason of the Rancor and violent Heats of some few of their Lutheran Divines.—*Tantane animis celestibus ira?*

The Landgrave has for Neighbours, the Elector of *Brunswic Lunenburg*, the Duke of *Sax-Gotha*, the Elector of *Mentz*, the Bishop of *Munster*, the Princes of *Nassau*, and several Others.

F I N I S.



History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, with the true State and Condition of that Kingdom before the Year 1640, and the most material Passages and Actions, which since that Time have contributed to the Calamities it hath undergone: Being a Minderer of the Conduct of James Duke of Ormond, during his long and faithful Administration in Ireland. The Third Edition. Price 4s. in Calf. By the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Mandeville, Author of the History of the Grand Rebellion. To which is added, an Appendix, giving some Account of several Massacres and Murders committed in Ireland, both by Papists and Protestants.

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